397 Kms. in 2001 various parts of N.C.T. of Delhi, There is a target to replace 200 Kms. water lines in the year 2002-2003 of which 158 Kms. water lines have already been replaced as on 31.10.2002.

(iv) About 1000 tankers/trucks have been deployed to provide drinking water to deficient areas.

Increase in JJ clusters

†*88. SHRIMATI MAYA SINGH: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that jhuggi-jhonpri clusters have increased in metropolitan cities during the last three years;

(b) if so, the details thereof in metro cities;

(c) whether State Governments have sought any financial assistance for rehabilitation of these JJ clusters; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI ANANTH KUMAR): (a) and (b) Town and Country Planning Organisation (TCPO) conducted a study on a slums in 1995-96 and brought out a report titled "A compendium on Indian Slums-1996". According to this Report the slum population of 23 metro cities for 1991 was estimated at 188.659 lakhs and for 2001 estimated at 254.811 lakhs, details given in Statement-I (*see* below) which shows an increase in slum population during this period.

(c) and (d) This Ministry is implementing a new Centrally Sponsored Scheme called Valmiki Ambedkar Awas Yojana (VAMBAY) since 2.12.2001 for providing shelter/upgraded shelter to the urban poor especially slum dwellers living below poverty line including those belonging to economically weaker sections. The Scheme also has a component known as Nirman Bharat Abhiyan for the community toilets. This scheme is funded through budget grants of this Ministry to the extent of 50% leaving the balance to be borne by the State Governments either from their own resources in the form of subsidy or availing of loan

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

from HUDCO or any other agency. VAMBAY is a demand driven scheme and the State Governments/UTs submit the project proposals to housing and Urban Development Corporation (HUDCO) for release of funds allocated for each State. Selection of beneficiaries is made by the State Governments in consultation with the local authorities. So far18 States have been released funds under this scheme. The details of allocation and release of VAMBAY funds to States for the year 2001-02 and 2002-03 are given at Statement-II and Statement-III respectively.

Statement-I

Identified/Estimated slum population in Metropolitan cities

(*Population in lakhs*)

Sl. No.	Name of City	Slum Population 1991	Estimated Slum Population, 2001
1	2	3	4
1.	Calcutta UA	36.262@	43.147
2.	Greater Bombay UA	43.205@	58.55
3.	Delhi UA	22.480	32.628
4.	Madras UA	15.251	19.620
5.	Hyderabad UA	8.593	12.466
6.	Bangalore UA	5.162	7.949
7.	Ahmedabad UA	6.724@	8.859
8.	Pune UA	4.065@	5.753
9.	Kanpur UA	4.172	5.124
10.	Lucknow UA	2.778	3.748
11.	Nagpur UA	5.308@	7.405
12.	Jaipur UA	4.418@	6.433
13.	Surat UA	3.858@	5.821
14.	Coimbatore UA	0.958	1.156
15.	Cochin UA	2.829@	3.810
16.	Vadodra UA	2.063	3.125
17.	Indore UA	1.686	2.345
18.	Patna UA	6.982@	9.608
19.	MADURAI UA	1.953	2.364

NOTE: Classification of the size of cities is based on 1991 census.
@Based on the percentage of identified slum population of 1981.

1	2	3	4
20.	Bhopal UA	1.487**	2.145
21.	Vishakhapatnam UA	2.664	4.204
22.	Varanasi UA	2.074	2.676
23.	Ludhiana	3.687	5.785
	TOTAL:	188.659	254.811

** Based on the number of identified Jhuggi cluster by the State Govt. in 1991-92.

Statement-II

Details of State-wise allocations and releases for the year 2001-2002 under Valmiki Ambedkar Awas Yojana (VAMBAY)

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Sl. No.	State/UT	Estimated Slum population (as per TCPO) (Population in lakhs)	% of total slum population to the total population	State-wise allocation out of Rs. 6900 lakhs (2001-02)	Funds released during 2001-02
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	60.166	9.73%	671.48	1200.00
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.375	0.06%	4.19	—
3.	Assam	5.826	0.94%	65.02	—
4.	Bihar	26.583	4.30%	296.68	—
5.	Chhattisgarh	7.548	1.22%	84.24	65.00
6.	Goa	1.141	0.18%	12.73	—
7.	Gujarat	34.388	5.56%	383.78	384.00
8.	Haryana	10.067	1.63%	112.35	—
9.	Himachal Pradesh	1.614	0.26%	18.01	—
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	7.783	1.26%	86.86	87.00
11.	Jharkhand	8.861	1.43%	98.89	—
12.	Karnataka	17.761	2.87%	198.22	915.00
13.	Kerala	16.452	2.66%	183.61	182.00

1	2	3	4	5	6
14.	Madhya Pradesh	20.406	3.30%	227.74	246.00
15.	Maharashtra	107.367	17.37%	1198.26	1198.00
16.	Manipur	1.132	0.18%	12.63	—
17.	Meghalaya	1.161	0.19%	12.96	—
18.	Mizoram	1.156	0.19%	12.90	—
19.	Nagaland	0.609	0.10%	6.80	—
20.	Orissa	11.207	1.81%	125.07	—
21.	Punjab	18.936	3.06%	211.33	—
22.	Rajasthan	32.651	5.28%	364.40	300.00
23.	Sikkim	0.123	0.02%	1.37	—
24.	Tamil Nadu	43.585	7.05%	486.43	1172.00
25.	Tripura	0.893	0.14%	9.97	10.05
26.	Uttaranchal	3.855	0.62%	43.02	36.00
27.	Uttar Pradesh	73.243	11.85%	817.42	743.45
28.	West Bengal	65.78	10.64%	734.13	734.00
29.	A & N Islands	0.512	0.08%	5.71	—
30.	Chandigarh	2.133	0.35%	23.81	—
31.	D & N Haveli	0.039	0.01%	0.44	—
32.	Daman and Diu	0.139	0.02%	1.55	—
33.	Delhi	32.566	5.27%	363.45	50.00
34.	Pondicherry	2.128	0.34%	23.75	33.50
35.	Lakshadweep	0.072	0.01%	0.80	—
	TOTAL:	618.258	100.00%	6900.00	7356.00

Statement-III

Details of State-wise allocation and releases for the year 2002-03

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Sl. No.	State/UT	Estimated Slum population (as per TCPO) (Population in lakhs)	% of total slum population to the total population	Tentative allocations for (2002-03)	Funds Released during 2002-03
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	60.166	9.73%	2499.55	57.88
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.375	0.06%	15.58	—
3.	Assam	5.826	0.94%	242.04	—
4.	Bihar	26.583	4.30%	1104.37	—
5.	Chhattisgarh	7.548	1.22%	313.58	166.26
6.	Goa	1.141	0.18%	47.40	—
7.	Gujarat	34.388	5.56%	1428.62	248.00
8.	Haryana	10.067	1.63%	418.22	—
9,	Himachal Pradesh	1.614	0.26%	67.05	—
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	7.783	1.26%	323.34	38.32
11.	Jharkhand	8.861	1.43%	368.12	—
12.	Karnataka	17.761	2.87%	737.87	531.89
13.	Kerala	16.452	2.66%	683.48	84
14.	Madhya Pradesh	20.406	3.30%	847.75	—
15.	Maharashtra	107.367	17.37%	4460.47	65.60
16.	Manipur	1.132	0.18%	47.03	—
17.	Meghalaya	1.161	0.19%	48.23	—
18.	Mizoram	1.156	0.19%	48.03	—
19.	Nagaland	0.609	0.10%	25.30	.9
20.	Orissa	11.207	1.81%	465.59	61.20
21.	Punjab	18.936	3.06%	786.68	—
22.	Rajasthan	32.651	5.28%	1356.46	—

1	2	3	4	5	6
23.	Sikkim	0.123	0.02%	5.11	—
24.	Tamil Nadu	43.585	7.05%	1810.70	907.60
25.	Tripura	0.893	0.14%	37.10	—
26.	Uttaranchal	3.855	0.62%	160.15	—
27.	Uttar Pradesh	73.243	11.85%	3042.82	87.55
28.	West Bengal	65.78	10.64%	2732.77	108.80
29.	A & N Islands	0.512	0.08%	21.27	—
30.	Chandigarh	2.133	0.35%	88.61	—
31.	D & N Haveli	0.039	0.01%	1.62	—
32.	Daman and Diu	0.139	0.02%	5.77	—
33.	Delhi	32.566	5.27%	1352.93	—
34.	Pondicherry	2.128	0.34%	88.41	—
35.	Lakshadweep	0.072	0.01%	2.99	—
	TOTAL:	618.258	100.00%	25685.00	2366.1

Control of health hazard environment

*89. SHRI VIJAY J. DARDA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that a disgusting mixture of smoke and fog (smog) is keeping pollutants, especially suspended particulate matter and pollen at breathing level, causing widespread viral infection, Asthma etc. in most parts of North and some parts of Western India; and

(b) if so, the measures, so far, taken or are being contemplated by Government so that this health hazard environment could be controlled and adequate medical care in the shape of prevention and treatment is taken?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SHATRUGHAN SINHA): (a) It has been a general observation that during the winter season, including the smoggy conditions, the levels of Suspended Particulate Matter (SPM) are comparatively